

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec araneorum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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Communications.

On the Cultivation of the Vine in the United States.

(Continued from vol. 1. p. 343.)

The luxuriance with which both foreign and native grapes grow on the high hills of Santee, in South Carolina, and other hilly parts of that state and North Carolina, give reason to think that the vine might be there cultivated with advantage, on a large scale; and that the average profit of a few years would prove equal to that derived from the usual staples of the country. Much of the country mentioned is indeed fit for nothing else. Remoteness from the sea and from rivers and woods, are points essential to the success of the grape, on account of the disposition to rot, which the superabundant moisture thus derived would cause in the fruit, as experience in Pennsylvania has demonstrated.

Various partial improvements made by persons in different parts of the United States, by transplanting native vines from the woods and road sides into gardens, and by cultivating certain foreign grapes, have in addition to the facts already stated, proved beyond all doubt that wine of an excellent quality might be made, provided the knowledge of *general principles*, and of the mode of managing the whole process, was familiar to the cultivator. For want of it, the growth of the grapes has been sometimes partially, or totally unsuccessful; and even where the fruit ripened well, practices have been adopted which were wholly foreign to or inconsistent with the nature of the grape juice, and consequently produced an artificial liquor, which, however palatable, did not deserve the name of wine.

This was the error of that original and useful man, the late Joseph Cooper, of New Jersey, whose memory it is difficult to refrain from eulogizing, by reason of the important services he rendered his country, as a public character and tiller of the earth, and the example of his private life. A more common error, is to spoil the genuine taste of the wine, by the addition of sugar, and that too of the brown sort; an addition neither required by the austerity of our native grape juice, nor by the climate. Joseph Cooper commonly added cider to his wine;* but he also sometimes made a small quantity without it, and with but little *white sugar*, and competent judges, in whose company I have tasted this wine, have agreed with me in pronouncing it very good, requiring nothing but age to make it excellent. It had the lively taste and good body, and that quality (so called by the trade) of *dryness*, which stamps a high value on the production of Madeira, and of some of the wines of Spain. This fact is so partially known, and the inferiority of common domestic made wines is so notorious, that it may be received with hesitation. It is nevertheless asserted with boldness, because true. The requisite knowledge of the cultivation of the vine, and of the management of the wine, is easily attainable. The latest, and probably the best set of instructions, are given by Chaptal, (whose diversified talents and acquirements have been evinced to the world as a chemical professor at Montpellier, and minister of the

* The malic acid of the apple is injurious to wine; and all those European grapes, in the juice of which it is predominant, yield a bad wine, and means are taken to destroy it. Thus in the wine of Xeres (Sherry), lime is added to neutralize it, and to give it that *dryness*, which is so much approved of.

interior under Napoleon,*) and by his associates. An abridgment of these directions, has been inserted by Tilloch, in his Philosophical Magazine, volumes ix. and x.; and a condensed view of them is given in the Philadelphia edition of Willich's Domestic Encyclopedia, article "Wine." In the same work, will be found an abridgment of Mr. Antill's paper on the cultivation of the vine, and a paper on several species and varieties of native grape, by the correct and observant Mr. Bartram, which will well repay the reader the trouble of a perusal.

Taking it for granted, that no doubt can exist from the facts already stated, of the adaptation of the soil and climate of a large portion of the United States to the cultivation of the vine, the only point that remains to be discussed, is the *expediency of the measure*. This can be easily settled. Fashion, acquired taste, or habit, and the low price of foreign wines in common use, but above all the superior profit derived from labour applied to the growth of the staple productions of the soil, and grazing, in the Atlantic states, will prevent the cultivation of the vine from being attempted in them. But the interior states offer the most flattering prospects, and in the present state of public opinion, *arising from the unpatriotic attachment to every foreign production, and the criminal neglect of our own internal and universal resources for every rational want*, the subject is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the enterprising inhabitants of that part of our country. The extravagant prices charged for a bottle of common wine, and its inferiority to what might be made from our own grapes by a little care, together with the certainty of a ready sale for the article, which might be readily calculated on, from superiority in quality and lowness of price, are sufficient inducements to make the experiment at least upon a small scale, so as not to interfere (unless where ca-

pital was at command) with the ordinary occupations of a farm. The vines, planted at the usual distances of Indian corn, might be cheaply cultivated with the plough. Care only will be required to secure a speedy passage for the rain, by avoiding a flat spot of ground, and heavy soil. The young shoots of willows, (to multiply which the trees must be regularly trimmed,) the bark of the leather wood, and in the southern states of wahoo, or cork elm, (*Ulmus calata*,) and the leaves of the swamp calamus, would furnish ample materials for tying the vines to the stakes. Close and annual pruning, *late in the autumn*, to prevent the injurious effect of a loss of sap, by pruning in the spring; and regard to exposure, are the other and chief points to be attended to. Manure, which in common agricultural operations, enters so little into the calculation of the western farmer, is not required. On the subject of exposure, it has been found in the state of Pennsylvania, that an eastern aspect is peculiarly unfavourable, causing the grapes to blast and rot; but in the interior country, the east wind, having lost its cold foggy nature by passing over a great extent of land, a similar exposure might not be objectionable. Experience must determine this point. It is not to be forgotten, that a small portion of apple or rye liquor, *perfectly free from the peculiar flavour of either fruit or grain, and of the still*, will be requisite to prevent the acetous fermentation in the wine, and to insure its subsequent keeping in casks. All the Spanish and Portuguese wines have more or less of alcohol added to them. For Madeira, the common proportion is ten gallons to a pipe; but it is known that less will answer. The cultivators who never think their farms complete without an orchard, should be informed, that a vineyard is not more difficult nor expensive to establish than an apple orchard; that the return of capital is sooner and greater, and the management of the grape juice as easy as that of cider.

To those desirous to make experiments in the cultivation of the vine for the purpose of making wine, it may be important to know the particular species of grapes that have been found or are likely to answer well.

1. In the middle states the blue bunch

* *Traité Théorique et Pratique sur la Culture de la Vigne, avec l'Art de faire le Vin, les Faux-de-vie, &c.* Par Chaptal, Parmentier, et Dussieux. 2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1801. An order given to any bookseller in a seaport, will procure this work in a few months. It may be occasionally bought in Philadelphia, and no doubt also in New York.

grape, the *vitis sylvestris*, which ripens in Pennsylvania the latter end of September, and in all the month of October, has been subjected more than any other to the domestic experiments of our farmers, on account of its lively acido-saccharine taste, the abundance of juice which it yields, and the general prevalence of the species. There are numerous varieties of this species, and it was one of them which Joseph Cooper subjected to his care and operations, and that bears so profusely. Pleased with its superior sensible qualities and early maturity, he transplanted a cutting from it in his garden in the year 1777, where it grew luxuriantly; and having carefully attended to it, by regular pruning, and enlarging the arbour over which it grew, it at last covered a surface of 60 by 40 feet, making 2,400 square feet, and for several years past he produced from 30 to 40 bushels of grapes. Further particulars respecting this vine, it is unnecessary to repeat here, as they are already before the public.* Enough is known of the qualities of this species of grape, and of the liquor which it yields, to warrant the belief, that it is peculiarly worthy of attention, by those who wish to make an experiment of making wine upon a large scale. It abounds with sugar, that essential substance in the manufacture of wine, and on which the strength of all wines depend, since it is from the decomposition of this substance that their alcohol is derived; and with tartar, which greatly contributes to the formation of the alcohol, and to the fermenting power of the juice. Every countrywoman will give her testimony on the first point; and the writer can attest the second fact, having seen a sheet of tartar taken from a cask of J. Cooper's wine, precisely similar to what he knew had been deposited by a pipe of fine Madeira.

2. Tasker's, or Alexander's grape has already been mentioned.

3. In Maryland and Virginia the Bland grape grows abundantly. It passes in the last mentioned state under the name of the Virginia muscadel. It ripens in

Philadelphia in the first week of October, and hangs on the vines until December.

4. In the Carolinas and Georgia, the bull, or bullet grape, offers abundant means of making extended experiments. It is universally diffused from the sea coast to the mountains, and is highly deserving attention.

5. A medical gentleman, whose professional avocations called him during the American war to the island of Kewa, near Charleston, and who afterwards ate the grapes at the Constantia vineyard at the Cape of Good Hope, pronounced the grapes of both places to be precisely similar in taste. It is unknown to the writer, whether the vine of the island just named has been described, but the fact was thought worth mentioning.

6. Experiments made in North Carolina with a white grape, called the Scuppernong grape, from the name of a place where it grows abundantly, have proved that it is highly worth attending to.

7. The grapes growing on the island and on the banks of the Ohio, offer additional opportunities to Mr. Dufour, of Vevay, in New Switzerland, and his associates, to diversify the production of their patriotic and useful establishment, so as to suit a variety of tastes, and to ascertain the various merits of the grapes of our country. We sincerely wish he would try an experiment with them. Whether the Ohio vines, which are so plentifully strewed in the vicinity of the "*Belle riviere*," were originally imported from France by the emigrants, who, previously to the peace of 1763, thronged in the Illinois, or whether they are actually natives, cannot now be easily known; but it is an affair of little consequence. We have them in profusion; they have become naturalized to the climate (supposing them imported); and various experiments made with them, as I have been informed, show what a great *national object* their produce might be made (as respects the western states) in the hands of experienced vignerons.

It is disgraceful to the country, and inconsistent with the high spirit that fills the breast of the western patriot, to drink the expensive liquors of France, Spain, or Portugal, when they might quaff the excellent productions of their own soil. Mr. Dufour deserves every encourage-

* Archives of Useful Knowledge, vol. i. p. 276. D. Hogan, 249 High street, Philadelphia. For Mr. Cooper's mode of making wine, see the same volume, p. 278.

ment, and he has our best wishes for his success.

J. M.

Erratum.—In vol. i. p. 343, line 4, for "Wabash," read "Ohio."

[For the National Recorder.]

Many writers have attempted to invalidate the sacred scriptures, by explaining through natural means, various parts, which are therein detailed as arising from the immediate and miraculous interposition of Heaven. This has been in no instance more frequently attempted, than as it regards the passage of the Red sea, by the Israelites, on their escape from Egypt. Without entering into any disquisition on the subject, I shall barely detail the account that is transmitted to us of this extraordinary event by Moses, and which we find in Exodus, chap. xiv. 16, 21, and subsequent verses:

"16. But lift thou up thy rod, and stretch out thine hand over the sea, and *divide it*: and the children of Israel shall go on *dry ground through the midst of the sea.*"

"21. And Moses stretched out his hand over the sea; and the Lord caused the sea to go back by a strong east wind all that night, and *made the sea dry land, and the waters were divided.*

"22. And the children of Israel went into the midst of the sea, upon the dry ground: and the *waters were a wall unto them, on their right hand, and on their left.*"

"29. But the children of Israel walked upon dry land, in the *midst of the sea*; and the waters were a wall unto them, on their right hand, and on their left."

That no common explanation will subserve the enemies of the Bible to illustrate this passage, must be perfectly evident to every one who considers the circumstances as detailed by Moses. Bruce and others state that part of the sea, over which the Israelites passed, to be about four leagues across, and in depth to be about fourteen fathoms, or eighty-four feet; so that no sophistry can overturn its credibility, in the minds of those who consider it as the work of the Almighty. It is better then, to deny it *in toto*, than to expose our ignorance, by any attempt to explain it by common means.

Much as this part of the sacred writings has staggered the belief of infidels and of weak-minded Christians, it is by no means singular; since we have ac-

counts of the river Jordan being divided no less than three times. And those who disbelieve the passage of the Red sea, must be equally incredulous as to that of the Jordan.

The following are the passages of scripture which detail the division of Jordan:

"7. And the Lord said unto Joshua, This day will I begin to magnify thee in the sight of all Israel, that they may know that as I was with Moses, so I will be with thee.

"8. And thou shalt command the priests that bear the ark of the covenant, saying, When ye are come to the brink of the water of Jordan, ye shall stand still in Jordan."

"11. Behold the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth passeth over before you into Jordan.

"12. Now therefore take ye twelve men out of the tribes of Israel, out of every tribe a man.

"13. And it shall come to pass, as soon as the soles of the feet of the priests that bear the ark of the Lord, the Lord of all the earth, shall rest in the waters of Jordan, that the waters of Jordan shall be cut off from the waters that come down from above; and they shall stand upon an heap.

"14. And it came to pass, when the people removed from their tents to pass over Jordan, and the priests bearing the ark of the covenant before the people,

"15. And as they that bare the ark were come unto Jordan, and the feet of the priests that bare the ark were dipped in the brim of the water, (for Jordan overfloweth all his banks all the time of harvest,)

"16. That the waters which came down from above stood, and rose up upon an heap, very far from the city Adam, that is beside Zaretan: and those that came down toward the sea of the plain, even the salt sea, failed, and were cut off; and the people passed over right against Jericho.

"17. And the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord stood firm on dry ground in the midst of Jordan, and all the Israelites passed over on dry ground, until all the people were passed clean over Jordan."

As the object of this communication extends further than barely an announcement of what every one may easily read for himself, I shall just state those other passages in which we have an account of the division of Jordan a second and a third time, and then proceed to the point more immediately in view.

In the second book of Kings, chap. ii. we have the particulars of the case mentioned:

"7. And fifty men of the sons of the prophets went, and stood to view afar off: and they two stood by Jordan.

"8. And Elijah took his mantle, and wrapped it together, and smote the waters, and they were divided hither and thither; so that they two went over on dry ground."

"14. And he (Elisha) took the mantle of Elijah that fell from him, and smote the waters, and said, Where is the Lord God of Elijah? And when he also had smitten the waters, they parted hither and thither: and Elisha went over."

As these, respectively, are equally remarkable with that of the division of the Red sea, it is somewhat extraordinary, that attempts have not been made to overturn, or to explain away the miracle, by a reference to natural means. I leave this to the consideration of those who feel interested in denying the power of the Almighty to command the winds and waves, and now proceed to consider the circumstances detailed of the first passage of Jordan by the Israelites, in Joshua, chap. iv:

"1. And it came to pass, when all the people were clean passed over Jordan, that the Lord spake unto Joshua, saying,

"2. Take you twelve men out of the people, out of every tribe a man;

"3. And command you them, saying, Take ye hence out of the midst of Jordan, out of the place where the priests' feet stood firm, twelve stones; and ye shall carry them over with you, and leave them in the lodging-place where ye shall lodge this night.

"4. Then Joshua called the twelve men whom he had prepared of the children of Israel, out of every tribe a man;

"5. And Joshua said unto them, Pass over before the ark of the Lord your God into the midst of Jordan, and take ye up every man of you a stone upon his shoulder, according unto the number of the tribes of the children of Israel;

"6. That this may be a sign among you, that when your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, What mean ye by these stones?

"7. Then ye shall answer them, That the waters of Jordan were cut off before the ark of the covenant of the Lord; when it passed over Jordan, the waters of Jordan were cut off: and these stones shall be for a memorial unto the children of Israel for ever.

"8. And the children of Israel did so as Joshua commanded, and took up twelve stones out of the midst of Jordan, as the Lord spake unto Joshua, according to the number of the tribes of the children of Israel, and carried them over with them unto the place

where they lodged, and laid them down there.

"9. And Joshua set up twelve stones in the midst of Jordan, in the place where the feet of the priests which bare the ark of the covenant stood: and they are there unto this day.

"10. For the priests which bare the ark stood in the midst of Jordan, until every thing was finished that the Lord commanded Joshua to speak unto the people, according to all that Moses commanded Joshua: and the people hastened and passed over.

"11. And it came to pass, when all the people were clean passed over, that the ark of the Lord passed over, and the priests, in the presence of the people."

"15. And the Lord spake unto Joshua, saying,

"16. Command the priests, that bear the ark of the testimony, that they come up out of Jordan.

"17. Joshua therefore commanded the priests, saying, Come ye up out of Jordan.

"18. And it came to pass, when the priests that bare the ark of the covenant of the Lord were come up out of the midst of Jordan, and the soles of the priests' feet were lifted up unto the dry land, that the waters of Jordan returned unto their place, and flowed over all his banks, as they did before."

It would appear from this passage of Joshua, that twelve stones were taken from the midst of Jordan, which were set up in Gilgal (v. 20.), and that twelve other stones, were likewise set up (v. 9.) in "the *midst of Jordan*, in the place where the feet of the priests which bare the ark of the covenant stood: *and they* (adds the sacred historian) *are there unto this day.*"

Some writers have ventured to suppose only one set of stones were taken, which were deposited in Gilgal, and think the others mentioned are referrible to those; but the sacred text is, I think, too explicit to admit of this construction. I judge only from our common version, having no acquaintance with the original Hebrew.

Assuming our translation then, to be correct, I cannot perceive how a shadow of doubt can be thrown on the subject. And this leads me to observe, that the fact, thus detailed, may probably (God permitting) be a means of confirming the truth of scripture.

If twelve stones were actually deposited, as we are informed, in the midst of Jordan, and if they remained there until the time of Ezra, or whoever else is the

writer of the book of Joshua, and which he would not affirm without a knowledge of the fact; then, there seems little reason why they may not have continued even to the present period.

Certainly some object must have been intended by the Almighty, in thus ordering a memorial of his power to be erected in the midst of this river; and since it is not again adverted to, that I know of, in the scriptures, it appears incredible, that such a memorial should be placed where it never was to be conspicuous to man. I cannot, therefore, but believe it was intended to serve as a reply to the cavillers at scripture, at a future date; when, by due inquiry and observation, this memorial might be shown to be still existing, in a situation wherein nothing short of a miracle could have placed it. Would it not be well worthy of Christianity to endeavour to elucidate this subject, by employing proper persons to investigate it; and if necessary, and in their power, even to divert the waters of Jordan into another channel, for the purpose of verifying so important a desideratum? Certainly, expenses have been acquiesced in, for the furtherance of objects of equal difficulty, though of far inferior utility, than that of endeavouring to substantiate the book of God. It is rather surprising, that of the many meritorious and persevering travellers into Palestine, &c. not one has endeavoured to discover so sacred a memorial of the Almighty power! That such an investigation can be improper, I cannot suppose; for if such a deposit was made by Divine command, it can never excite his displeasure to see his creatures striving to verify what his sacred word has transmitted to us, and therefrom to draw conclusions that may subserve their interests both here and hereafter. CIVIS.

Miscellany.

Distribution of Caloric for May, 1819.

	Lat. N.	Long. W.	Mean for of Capitol. the month.	High- est.	Low- est.
Wooster	40 49	4 50	61 16	84	29
Zanesville	39 59	4 58	64 99	88	42
Cincinnati	39 06	7 31	66 10	86	42
Jeffersonville	38 03	8 34	69 19	88	50
Huntsville	34 36	9 55	69 31	87	42

At Wooster, on the 20th, a severe frost destroyed the beans, the leaves of the oak, &c.

At Zanesville, on the 17th, frost, snow, and hail.

At Cincinnati on the 4th, a sudden rise of the Ohio—more than ten feet in three days.

At Huntsville, on the 18th and 19th, severe frost—cotton killed—farmers alarmed.

It is proper to note, that these late frosts were so nearly at the same time, in places differing about six degrees in latitude, and five degrees in longitude.

In May, 1785, Congress adopted the plan of laying out the public lands in townships, *six miles square*. This plan has been followed in all surveys, excepting that portion of public land in Ohio, which, by act of June 1, 1796, was appropriated for military bounties for the army of the revolution; that tract was divided into townships *five miles square*. The *east* and *west* boundaries of townships being meridians, it is evident that their approximation, though scarcely sensible in a space of *six miles*, would, if not corrected, throw into the form of a *parallelogram* the township which, by law, was to be a *square*. To obviate this, the deputy surveyors are instructed to form a new *base*, or *parallel to the equator*, at every twenty-four or thirty miles. The corners of each section and quarter section are defined by marks on at least *two trees*, whose *species*, *diameter*, *distance*, and *bearing*, by the compass, are entered on the *field notes*. The *magnetic variation* at the time of the survey is also noted for each township. Each deputy surveyor deposits his field notes in the office of the surveyor general within whose district the land is. These notes are copied into bound books; he is also, by his contract, obliged to deliver to the surveyor general, *three copies* of a *plat* and *description* of each township and fractional township. Of these *one copy* is transmitted to the Gen. Land Office; *one* to the Register of the Land Office in whose district the land is; and he retains the *other*, which is copied into well bound books, of which he makes out a *duplicate*, one of which is retained, and the other transmitted to the General Land Office. By this multiplication of authentic copies, and their deposition in *three* different and distant places, perfect security is had from fire or other accident. This wise system takes away all temptation to incur the curse pronounced by *Moses* on him "*who removeth his neighbour's landmark*." The *landmark* is, indeed, *immoveable*; for, though the marked trees at any one corner may be burnt or destroyed, yet at the distance of half a mile *east*, *west*, *north*, or *south*, there are *other* marked trees, by which

the true corner may be found. In a single township there are 182 marked trees, which, in the language of the geometer, are *Loci*. Nothing less than the total destruction of all these *Loci* through a widely extended space, can secure effect to the malicious design. Very few disputes as to *limit* or *boundary* can arise. It is a subject of regret, that the spirit of this system was not, at an early day, adopted by *Kentucky*, *Tennessee*, and several other states. It has been said, that, probably, as much money is annually expended in those states in *land-title litigation*, as would defray their taxes for the support of the severest war. What a contrast between the occupant of land by a doubtful title, and the purchaser from the United States! The latter has a consciousness of security—his labours, his improvements, are for himself and not for another—he plants his orchards with a cheerful heart—he knows that *his* posterity will enjoy their fruits.

To furnish the materials for an easy, certain, and precise definition, *five principal meridians* have already been designated and marked.

The *first* commences at the confluence of the *Great Miami* and the *Ohio*. This meridian, extended to the north boundary of the United States, is 450 miles in length.

The *second principal meridian* commences on the *west* bank, at a point *five* miles south-west of the confluence of *Little Blue River* with the *Ohio*. This meridian, extended to the north boundary of the United States, is 580 miles in length: it is crossed, at the distance of 30 miles from its commencement, by a *base line*, or *parallel to the equator*, which has been extended through *Indiana* and *Illinois* to the east bank of the *Mississippi*.

The *third principal meridian* commences at the confluence of the *Ohio* and *Mississippi*. When extended towards the northern boundary of the United States, it will reach the south shore of *Lake Superior*, at the distance of 700 miles from its beginning.

The *fourth principal meridian* was run for the purpose of surveys for military bounties for the soldiers in the late war. It commences at the confluence of the rivers *Illinois* and *Mississippi*.—

When extended towards the north boundary, it will strike the *south* shore of *Lake Superior* at the distance of 540 miles from its beginning. This meridian, at the distance of 72 miles from its beginning, is crossed by a *base line* or *parallel to the equator*. *Five and a half million* acres between the *Illinois* and *Mississippi* have been surveyed—from which have been selected for bounties, *three and a half million* acres of land "*fit for cultivation*"—the whole of which has been located and patented.

The *fifth principal meridian* begins at the confluence of the *Arkansas* and *Mississippi* rivers—it is crossed by a *parallel to the equator*, or a *base line*, at the distance of 60 miles from its beginning. Township 58 north of that base has been surveyed. This meridian, extended to the north boundary, will be 980 miles in length; and, if continued southerly, will strike the coast of the *Mexican Gulf* at 530 miles distance from the mouth of the *Arkansas*, at a point on the coast of the *Gulf*, in latitude 29 degrees 30 minutes north, and in longitude 14 degrees west of the Capitol: its whole length will be 1,310 miles, equal to *twice* the length of the kingdom of *France*.

Between the west boundary of *Pennsylvania*, and the first meridian above described, are

	37 ranges.
Between the first and second	15 do.
Between the second and third	24½ do.
Between the third and fifth	16 do.
Between the fifth and the west boundary of Howard county, in Missouri,	32½ do.
	<hr/> 125 ranges,
	or 750 miles.

The principles of this system have governed the public surveys in *Alabama*, *Mississippi*, and *Louisiana*; and will, unquestionably, be adhered to until the public surveys shall reach *Astoria*, at the mouth of *Columbia* river, in longitude 48 degrees west of the Capitol.

It has been said that "man brings down the heavens to the earth, for his convenience." A few geographical positions on the map of the public surveys being accurately determined by astronomical observations, it is obvious that, with very little difficulty, the longitude and latitude of every *farm*, and of every

log-hut and *court-house*, may be ascertained with great precision. This system owes its chief practical excellence to the genius and the labours of a distinguished mathematician and natural philosopher, colonel Jared Mansfield, now of the Military Academy at West Point, who was surveyor general several years.

About sixty million acres (twice the extent of England) have been surveyed; (59,757,020) of which, in *Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois* and *Missouri*, are 39,564,700 acres; and, in *Louisiana, Mississippi* and *Alabama*, 20,192,320 acres.

So wise, beautiful and perfect a system was never before adopted by any government or nation on earth. It is the "*eorte diaseise*," the divided feast of Homer. The government, with a temper and spirit truly *parental*, has divided, for the *children* of the Republic, that patrimony in which they all have a right and an interest.

J. MEIGS.

General Land Office, June 29, 1819.

Potomac and Ohio.—The following extract from governor Pownall's Topographical Description of Virginia, is copied into a late number of the Enquirer, and thus meets our eyes. It exhibits strong facts to show the facility and advantages of an interior line of communication between the waters of the Atlantic and the rivers of the west. We should be obliged to some one of our readers for a view of the state of this route, its comparative expensiveness, &c. at the present day. The land carriage hence to Conococheague, (where now stands the town of Williamsport,) is saved by the employment of the partially improved (but yet too much neglected) navigation of the Potomac, instead of more expensive and tedious transportation over land. It would be gratifying to us also to learn, from some one qualified to give the information, what progress has been made in the operations of the Potomac company, under the efficiency supposed more recently to have been imparted to it by giving a new direction. It is no wonder we should feel a little interest on this subject, when we reflect that the future commerce, and of course the future prosperity of the metropolis, is closely connected with the proper im-

provement of this channel of intercourse with the interior.

THE EXTRACT.—“During the late war (of 1756,) on the Ohio, most of the heavy commodities were landed from England at Georgetown, on Potomac, sent thence in wagons to Conogecheig, there embarked in canoes, and landed at Fort Cumberland—from thence to Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone creek, and thence to Pittsburgh. The distance from Cumberland to Redstone creek is 73 miles, performed in three days, each wagon, with two horses, carrying 22 cwt. and allowed 9 shillings per day. It was afterwards known that a good wagon road might be made from Fort Cumberland to a branch of the Youghionesny, of not more than 40 miles. The garrison of Pittsburgh received large supplies of provisions from the south branch of Potomac, by a wagon road through the mountains to Cheat river, 50 miles above Redstone creek, and thence they went by water to Pittsburgh. The distance from the south branch of the Potomac is only 20 miles.

“Mr. John Ballemene has proved that for less than 40,000 pounds locks might be formed at the Potomac and James river falls, so that large barges might navigate both streams.” [Nat. Int.]

Topography of Vevay, the seat of justice for Switzerland County, Indiana.—This town is about 45 miles from Cincinnati, 64 miles from Louisville, and 48 miles from Frankfort, (the metropolis of Kentucky,) an extensive, high, dry, beautiful, commanding and healthy bottom. It is commodiously laid out with spacious streets, intersecting each other at right angles and open squares, reserved for public buildings, convenience and ornament. It is only in the fifth year of its age, and it contains about 400 inhabitants, a court house, jail, market house, school house, circulating library, a branch of the State Bank of Indiana, a printing office, several stores, mechanics of almost every description, about 70 dwelling houses, 8 or 9 new buildings now erecting and unfinished; numerous stables and out houses, together with between 10 and 20 shops of different descriptions.

Immediately below the town of Vevay, is the noted settlement of Europeans, denominated and known by the name of the

Swiss Vineyards;—this settlement commences at the lower edge of the town, and continues without any break or interruption down to the mouth of Indian creek, a distance of about two miles, on a level bottom, about one half mile wide.

In no part of the world does the eye meet with more numerous proofs of industry; the whole settlement is interspersed and checkered over with grapes, apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, corn, grass and buckwheat.

The vine is cultivated with success, and in great abundance;—far beyond the consumption of the adjoining country, and yields a very handsome profit to the cultivator. These vineyards are of great utility to the surrounding country, and a great source of pleasure and amusement to all classes of society, both citizens and travellers.

The houses of the Swiss in this settlement are nearly all built of wood; some, however, are well built and neatly painted. The neatness of the domestic concerns and the people is striking; even the most humble of their houses convey an idea of neatness and simplicity, and impress a pleasing conviction of their happiness. Each have their own lot of ground fronting on the river, and running back for quantity, which they have neatly distributed into a vineyard, a garden, a field, a meadow, a pasture and an orchard, all of which they have skirted with different trees, and supplied with well water. Their chief amusements are singing, instrumental music and dancing. [*Vevay Examiner.*]

Survey of the Delaware.—We understand the Select and Common Councils of this city, have appointed David McClure, to superintend the surveying of the river Delaware, from a short distance below Chester to a mile or two above Philadelphia.

A survey of the river, particularly in the vicinity of the city, has long been wanted. We believe an accurate survey of that part of the river has never been taken, and we have reason to think that the contemplated bridge has given rise to this undertaking. [*Am. Centinel.*]

New Hampshire.—The legislature of New Hampshire have been in session at Concord. They have appropriated 2600

dollars to build a workshop in the State Prison.

A bill to fix the governor's salary at 1200 dollars per ann. passed the House by the casting vote of the Speaker.

This state has a funded and bank capital of 161,472 dollars, and an unexpended balance in the treasury of over 10,000 dollars.

The militia of the state amounts to 25,178; of which 1,753 are cavalry, and 1,119 artillery; the rest infantry, riflemen, &c.

The two Houses have voted that it is inexpedient to have two sessions this year. [*Boston Centinel.*]

New Orleans Imports and Exports.—The subjoined statement of the respective value of the imports and exports of this city, during the months of January, February and March last, may be relied on as accurate. It exhibits a balance of trade in our favour, which in the midst of existing embarrassments, bears testimony to the prosperity and rising commercial greatness of New Orleans.

MERCHANDISE IMPORTED.			
Value paying 7½ per cent. duty			\$ 63,416
Do. 15	do.		466,666
Do. 20	do.		283,189
Do. 25	do.		283,204
Do. 30	do.		107,032
Estimated value, paying specific duty			813,279
<hr/>			
Value of merchandise imported first quarter, 1819	-	-	2,022,786
Value of American produce exported first quarter, 1819	-	-	3,537,621
<hr/>			
Balance in favour of New Orleans			\$1,514,835

State Banks.—A writer in the Baltimore Federal Republican has asserted that all state banks whose charters are of later date than the constitution of the United States, are contrary to it.

The exhibition of West's celebrated picture of *Christ healing the Sick*, produced the sum of \$4,133 75 to the Pennsylvania Hospital during the last year; making the number of visitors 16,535.

Solar Spots.—Spots on the sun have this year appeared frequent. We have witnessed them for more than a month past, and some of them appeared exceedingly large. Four were distinctly viewed on the 28th May. They conti-

nued for a number of days successively, and then disappeared. On the 11th of June, one larger than any before seen, appeared conspicuous on the centre of the sun's disk, and seemed to render its rays feeble and obscure, not unlike those occasioned by a partial eclipse. On the 13th it disappeared. The day was cold and windy; thermometer standing at 67. On the succeeding day two others entered upon the eastern, and advanced towards the western limb until the 19th, when three of less magnitude appeared; thermometer rising to 87. From these observations it would seem, that the weather is affected, if at all, by the situation, rather than the number of spots; and that one large spot on the centre of the sun's disk, has more influence in producing cold, than various smaller ones scattered upon its surface. Notwithstanding, however, the number which has been seen this year, the season is unusually fine; and never, perhaps, did the smiles of Heaven seem more gracious, or the beauties of nature "bloom more lavishly," than at the present moment. *Hallowell Gazette.*] X. X.

The following piece of humour, is copied from a late New Orleans paper.

Prices current at New Orleans, May 31st, 1819, by Peter Quince & Co.

Cash—3 or 4 pr. ct. p. mo. above par—very scarce—in great demand—and advancing in value.

Credit—Below par; still declining; very little good in market; much wanted.

Confidence—Nominal.

Commission Merchants—Do. do. fluctuating.

Dust—(fine)—very plenty; low at present; but will rise the first fair wind.

Duns—Plenty and dull.

Discount at banks—Very scarce and in demand; can be obtained only through favour.

Disease and filth—Plenty at all seasons; witness the hospital and gutters.

Fragrant odours—Plenty, plenty; "you may note them" at every corner of the streets.

Fleas—Plenty; but lively.

Failures—A bad article; expected to be plenty in August and September.

Long faced gentry—(not jackasses,) plenty and dull—daily increasing.

Musquitoes—a great many in market

—no sales—Louisiana perhaps produces the finest in the world, but although they make a great noise at home, yet they are never exported.

Notaries Public—plenty—brisk, and in demand.

Promises—plenty, but good for nothing.

Raw Hide—much used—but cheap.

Religion—beginning to get in use—being a new article in this country—the prices nominal and the demand limited—depends in a great measure on the prevalence of the Yellow Fever.

Shaving—brisk—especially just before 3 o'clock, P. M.

Water—(fresh)—plenty, but rather muddy, will increase in value as the summer advances—at present,—sales regular at 1 picaion per bucket full.

Bills of Exchange—plenty, a mere drug in market—would scarcely be accepted by any body.

Oration on Dogs.—Sir, As I did not see your face the other day, when the following harangue was made on the commons, perhaps you would like to hear it.

Constable's harangue (in behalf of the Select and Common Councils,) on the death of the Dogs.

Philadelphians, Citizens, and Sportsmen!

Hear me, for my cause; and be silent, that you may hear. Believe me for mine office, and have respect to mine office, that you may believe. Censure me in your humanity; but consult your physicians, that you may the better judge.—If there be any in this crowd, any dear friend to dogs, to him I say, that Councils' love to dogs was no less than his. If then, that friend demand why Councils rose against dogs, this is my answer; not that they loved dogs less, but that they loved men more. Had you rather dogs were living, and die all mad, than that dogs were dead, and live all safe-folks? As dogs were affectionate, we weep for them; as they were liked, we rejoice at it; as they were faithful we honour them; but as they were nuisances, we slew them. There are tears for their affection, joy for their likeliness, honour for their fidelity, but death for their nuisance. Who's here so silly, that would always be in dread? if any, speak, for him have we offended—Who's here so mad, to wish for *Hydrophobia*? If any,

speak, for him have we offended.—Who's here so misanthropical, that would prefer a dog? if any, speak, for him have we offended. I pause for a reply.—None! then none have we offended.—We have done no more to the dead, than you may do to the living. The question of their death is enrolled in the State House; their services not extenuated, wherein they were worthy: but their danger enforced, for which they suffered death. Here come their bodies mourned by their late owners! who, though they had no hand in their death, shall receive the benefit of their dying—Exemption from “dog tax,” as which of you shall not?—With this I depart, that as I gave my best services for the good of Philadelphia, I have the same services for my hearers, when it shall please their honours to need my assistance. [Poulson's Advertiser.]

MR. ADAMS' LETTER.

“Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.

“Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America; and a greater, perhaps, never was or will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting colony, ‘THAT THESE UNITED STATES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.’

The day is passed—The 4th of July, 1776, will be a memorable epocha in the history of America. I am apt to believe it will be celebrated by succeeding generations, as the great Anniversary Festival. It ought to be commemorated as the DAY OF DELIVERANCE, by solemn acts of devotion to Almighty God. It ought to be solemnized with pomp, shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations—FROM ONE END OF THE CONTINENT TO THE OTHER, from this time forward for ever! You will think me transported with enthusiasm; but I am not; I am well aware of the toil, and blood, and treasure, that it will cost to maintain this declaration, and support and defend these states: yet, through all the gloom, I can see the rays of light and glory—I can see that the end is worth more than all the means—and that posterity will triumph, although you and I may rue, which I hope we shall not. I am, &c. JOHN ADAMS.”

Western Expedition.

A letter from a very respectable source

at St. Louis, under date of 7th ult. completely dissipates the rumour in circulation here and elsewhere, for ten days past, of the detention of the boats employed in the western expedition. The writer, who has the best means of information on the subject, thinks the expedition would not move from St. Louis sooner than the 20th of the month; but, notwithstanding the delay anticipated in the necessary inspection of provisions, and proper preparation of the steam-boats, he conceives that every thing promises the most favourable issue to the expedition, though it cannot be said, before reaching the Council Bluffs, how much of the plan of the war department can be executed this season. The writer of that letter adds, that he has not the least doubt of the practicability of navigating the Missouri with steam power, notwithstanding the almost universal opinion to the contrary. [Nat. Int.]

Demerara.—The Demerara Royal Gazette of the 16th February, contains the following statement of produce made in the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo in 1817 and 1818, according to the returns received to the 26th January, together with the number of slaves attached to the estates:

Total produce made during the year 1817. Demerara, 22,787,125 pounds Sugar, 946,106 gallons Rum, 522,988 gallons Molasses, 5,370,418 pounds Coffee, 3,846,889 pounds Cotton. Essequibo, 30,462,555 pounds Sugar, 1,169,161 gallons Rum, 547,151 gallons Molasses, 935,454 pounds Coffee, 536,048 pounds Cotton. Total, 53,249,680 pounds Sugar, 2,115,267 gallons Rum, 1,070,139 gallons Molasses, 6,305,872 lbs. Coffee, 4,382,937 pounds Cotton.

Number of slaves attached to estates:
In Demerara - - - 43,688
Essequibo - - - 18,725

62,413
Belonging to individuals - 12,703

Total number of slaves - 75,116

Total produce made during the year 1818. Demerara, 23,900,821 pounds Sugar, 1,017,380 gallons Rum, 446,457 gallons Molasses, 9,673,217 pounds Coffee, 4,494,286 pounds Cotton. Essequibo, 29,063,228 pounds Sugar, 1,226,026

gallons Rum, 421,421 gallons Molasses, 850,834 pounds Coffee, 584,683 pounds Cotton. Total, 52,964,049 pounds Sugar, 2,243,406 gallons Rum, 867,878 gallons Molasses, 10,524,051 pounds Coffee, 5,078,969 pounds Cotton.

Statistics of Europe.—The present population of Europe amounts to 177,221,600 persons, scattered over 154,450 geographical square miles. This population considered in an orthographic point of view, comprehends 53,195,000 Teutonians or Germans, 60,586,400 descendants of the Romans, 45,120,000 Slavonians, 8,718,000 Caledonians, 3,499,500 Tartars and Bulgarians, 3,070,000 Maggarians, 2,022,000 Greeks, 1,760,000 Finlanders, 1,600,000 Cimmericians, 622,000 Basques, 313,000 Guistes, 294,000 Arnauts, 131,600 Armenians, 88,000 Maltese, &c. There are 1,179,500 Jews, 3,607,500 Mahometans, and 172,132,500 Christians, of whom there are 98,229,000 Catholics and 41,808,500 Protestants. Europe, is now divided politically into 78 sovereign states, nominally independent. Their aggregate forces in peace, are 1,600,000, and on the war establishment 3,600,000. Their maritime forces consist of 400 ships of the line, 88 ships of 50 guns, 348 frigates, and 1563 vessels of an inferior class.

[*Christian Observer.*]

The valuable Oriental MSS. bequeathed to the University of Cambridge, England by the celebrated African traveller, Burckhardt, consisting of upwards of 300 volumes, have safely arrived, and are now deposited in the public library. The Rev. Samuel Lee, M. A. of Queen's College, has been elected Professor of Arabic, in the room of the Rev. John Palmer, B. D. resigned. Mr. Lee not having been at college the time usual for taking his degree of A. M. requisite to his standing for the chair, a grace passed the senate to supplicate for a mandamus from the Prince Regent, which was graciously granted by his Royal Highness. [*Id.*]

Internal Improvement in England.—From a late statement in the House of Commons, it appears that the whole cost of constructing roads in *England* and *Wales*, has amounted to seven millions sterling: that they extend over twenty-five thousand miles: that they are maintained at an annual expense of from twelve to thirteen hundred thousand pounds: and that the advantage resulting to all commercial intercourse from an improvement of the roads, can-

not, when joined to the saving in horses and in wear and tear, be estimated at a less sum than five millions sterling.

St. Augustine.—A letter from a gentleman in the south to his friend in this city, gives the following description of the town and fortress of St. Augustine:

As I have just returned from St. Augustine, (on a jaunt of curiosity,) I presume a description of the situation of that place will not be uninteresting to you.

St. Augustine is situated on the *Maine*, about two miles within the bar, immediately opposite the inlet; it is not passable for vessels drawing over fifteen feet of water. The island of Matanzas runs nearly parallel with the ocean, and forms a point of the south end of St. Augustine inlet. This is principally solid rock, composed of the concretions of shells, and is what is generally made use of for building the city, and is hewn out in large blocks; it is better calculated for the construction of fortifications than any other material I am acquainted with—and, with proper cement, forms a solid mass of rock.

Fort St. Marks is built of this rock, and presents a most formidable appearance upon entering the harbour. It is situated on the northern extremity of the city of St. Augustine, commanding the entrance of the harbour, and is sufficiently elevated to secure the city from an attack on that quarter. In the rear of the city is an impenetrable morass or marsh, nearly encircling it: on the margin of which are erected six redoubts. The fort is twenty feet high, and the walls twelve feet thick; it mounts 36 guns; it is four square, with a bastion at each corner, each mounting eight twenty-four pounders, with a glacis encircling the work.

The city contains about 500 houses, built of the kind of stone before described; has a population of 5000 souls, principally Minorcans and natives of the province.—There are the remains of a convent and government house—the latter occupied by black troops. The Catholic church resembles an old Gothic building. The city exhibits the remains of ancient splendour, but is now evidently going to decay.

The situation of the country contiguous is very low, but exceedingly well

adapted to the cultivation of vegetables of every description in the southern country. The atmosphere is, perhaps, less humid than any country I have been in, and is, I conceive better calculated for northern constitutions than any southern station I have visited.

Fish in great abundance are to be caught in the harbour, but owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, the market is badly supplied. Oranges are indigenous in this section of the country, also many other delicious fruits.

The lands on the river St. Johns, are considered the most fertile, and most advantageously situated for planters: after passing twenty miles up, it changes its direction, and runs parallel with the ocean for 150 miles. I am under the impression that the most of St. Johns will be particularly well calculated for commercial men, and men of enterprise, as the bar is much better, and after passing the bar, vessels may go one hundred and fifty miles without the least impediment. [Nat. Intel.

Law.—It is stated that a man lately indicted and tried at Auburn, on a criminal charge of kissing a woman once, was found guilty and fined \$5. We should like to see a report of this novel case, and read the arguments of counsel and the charge of the reverend judge; at all events, though not much accustomed to ask favours, we trust his excellency, the governor, will pardon the culprit, because it is not an offence at common law, and certainly there are no provisions in the statute against it. Besides, where so many offenders in like case are permitted to go free, it is rather cruel to select a person for special example, and that, too, from a village where opportunities for the commission of such heinous crimes are, fortunately for the morality of the country, very rare. Nevertheless, to form a true judgment of the case, it is necessary to know particulars, to ascertain the mode and manner in which this offence was committed; the *quo animo* will not be doubted, as the man says in the play, "attitude's all."—In Rymer's *Fedora*, we have an old black letter account of a duchess, who, being of "marvellous beautie," was "kissed on the lips by the butler, in a moment of phrensie." The butler was only fined two pence and

reprimanded, because, smitten with her beauty, and being in a phrenzy, the law considered him as partially *non compos mentis*, which might have been the case with this poor man of Auburn, who, as Dr. Franklin would say, "has paid dear for his whistle."

In the old blue laws of Connecticut, a man was finable for kissing his wife on Sunday; there was, however, a special reservation, giving him not only permission to kiss her every other day in the week, but limiting the offence to his wife only, and giving a privilege *ad libitum*, to kiss any body else that would permit him. This law, however, was a species of clerical ordinance, and was considered necessary in a religious point of view. There is no prohibition in the holy bible against this indulgence—on the contrary, we find a sentence running thus: "Jacob kissed Rachel." Here is a palpable admission at once; but, says the learned commentators, Jacob went down to Padan Aram for the special purpose of courting and marrying Rachel if he could get her; and after a toilsome journey, he met her on the plains drawing water, and he "ran and kissed her"—it was a sudden and venial offence, for which we dare say, he subsequently made the *amend honourable*.

I am not so well satisfied with this explanation of the learned Rabbis. Jacob, when he met Rachel at the well, did not accost her in a polite manner, and ask her how she did, and how her father was, and how many sheep she had, and talk of the theatre and the velocipede, and such fashionable things, but he seized her, probably in the same manner as this poor criminal at Auburn did, and kissed her forthwith—there the *manner* constituted the guilt of the offence. Ah! but, says the commentators, he must have repented; for afterwards he "lifted up his eyes and wept." Well, if he did that in the way of sorrow and contrition, it was not very honourable to his gallantry. But he wept with joy; for he not only had found the object of his pursuit, but found her young and handsome; and as there was no person present to give testimony against him, he stole a kiss.

Another question presents itself in this important case: If a man is fined five dollars for one kiss, the sum must be increased according to the number of

repetitions, and a very dear gratification it will be, particularly if the judge has passed his grand climacteric, and is a mortal foe to such indulgences. Again; as this offence is unknown to the common or statute law, and efforts having been made, *per fas aut nefas*, to convict and punish this poor villager, it may be asked, where will it end? If kissing be a criminal offence, then ogling, leering, and insidious glances, must be a species of misdemeanour likewise; and even a long drawn sigh or a tender look may afford good and substantial grounds to a grand jury to find a bill. Laws should be clearly understood, and, in the absence of express authority, a box on the ears from the fair hand of the lady, should be the maximum of punishment for such offences. [Nat. Advocate.]

Anecdote of Franklin.—The character of Franklin is too well known to require any comments by way of introduction to the following anecdote:—When what is now a very decent, tolerable sort of a road through New Jersey, from the side next the North River, was little less than a most abominable slough, it was the misfortune of Franklin to be travelling through it with the proprietor of the stage coach. When they had passed about half way over it, they overtook a wretched, decrepid old woman, nearly exhausted with wading through the water and mud, which were half leg deep.—Franklin, taking compassion on her miserable appearance, proposed admitting her into the carriage, and paying her fare himself. The proprietor refused; Franklin remonstrated—coaxed—intreated—but all in vain. The rascal was inexorable—he was proprietor, and “burn his buttons, if he’d be nastied by any body.” So the old lady was left in the mud.

In the course of their ride, and while the cattle were dragging them through the very worst part of the road, the horses sinking breast deep at every step—the wheels nearly buried, and all hands growling and sweating with vexation, the conversation turned, some how or other, upon mad dogs, hydrophobia, &c.

Franklin was looking at the water—the man observed his eyes fixed very intently upon it, and asked the reason? Franklin shook his head. The man repeated the question—Franklin replied

by repeating the shake—at the same time asking, very abruptly, do you dislike to look at water? “I!” said the man, “I? no—*dislike to look at water*, no, indeed, do *you?*” Pray, said Franklin, rivetting his eye upon him, and speaking very quick—pray, have you ever been bit?—don’t think he was mad—poor little fellow—oh, no, no, no—only a puppy—couldn’t a been mad—no bigger than—*waugh!*—(snapping at the man!—who jumped—smack! through the side of the coach, up to his chin in the mud.)

Drive on coachee, said Franklin—drive on! The man obeyed; the symptoms of hydrophobia all disappeared from Franklin, and the stage proprietor was left to plough his way home, as the poor old woman had been ploughing before him. [Fed. Rep.]

The Lady and Tom the Barber.—A widow, who had been taught by the declarations of her deceased husband to believe he would make a will much in her favour, after his death, found upon opening his testament that he had acted very different, and excluded her from the property she expected to possess. She made known her disappointment to her female servant, who cheered her spirits, by assuring her that the effect of the will might be avoided, and a new one easily framed. The mistress desired to know by what means. The maid answered that there was a poor fellow named Tom, the barber, in the neighbourhood, who much resembled her late master, and that for a small sum he would feign himself a dying man. If therefore an attorney was provided and proper witnesses, a will subsequent to the date of the true one, which consequently would supersede it, might be made.

Tom was sent for accordingly, and agreed to play his part. The parties were summoned, the attorney attended, and the expiring husband dictated his last testament to be framed according to the wishes and interests of his imaginary wife for some time; but at length he proposed, that as he had till then complied with her desires, he might leave one legacy according to his own wish, which was five hundred pounds, to Tom the barber! To prevent a discovery of the fraud, the lady was obliged to consent

to the proposal, and faithfully pay the money to the proposer, in order to insure his secrecy. [Bost. Yankee.

Poetry.

Verses to an Indian Gold Coin.

BY DR. LYDEN.

[These lines need no eulogium; they are warm from the heart, and must come home powerfully to the feelings of every reader. The author, a native of Scotland, had gone as an adventurer to India in search of fortune. When at last it was within his grasp, he found that he had gained his prize too late—health had for ever fled. He died a few years ago, a victim to the peculiar diseases of that climate.]—*Analectic Magazine*.

Slave of the dark and dirty mine,
What vanity hath brought thee here?
How can I love to see thee shine
So bright, whom I have bought so dear?
The tent rope's flapping lone I hear,
For twilight converse, arm in arm;
The Jackal's shriek bursts on mine ear,
Whom mirth and music wont to charm.

By Chericul's dark wandering stream,
Where cane tufts shadow all the wild,
Sweet visions haunt my waking dreams
Of Teviot loved while still a child;
Of castled rocks stupendous piled,
By Esk, or Eden's classic wave,
Where loves of youth and friendship smiled,
Uncursed by thee, vile yellow slave!

Fade day dreams sweet, from mem'ry fade!
The perish'd bliss of youth's first prime,
That once so bright on fancy played,
Revives no more in after time.
Far from my sacred natal clime
I haste to an untimely grave;
The daring thoughts that soared sublime
Are sunk in ocean's southern wave.

Slave of the mine! thy yellow light
Gleams baleful as the tombfire drear—
A gentle vision comes by night
My lonely, widowed heart to cheer;
Her eyes are dim with many a tear,
That once were guiding stars to mine;
Her fond heart throbs with many a fear!
I cannot bear to see thee shine.

For thee, for thee, vile yellow slave!
I left a heart that loved me true;
I crossed the tedious ocean wave,
To roam in climes unkind and new.
The cold wind of the stranger blew
Chill on my withered heart—the grave,

Dark and untimely, met my view;
And all for thee, vile yellow slave!

Ha! com'st thou now, so late to mock
A wanderer's banish'd heart forlorn,
Now that his frame the lightning shock
Of sun rays tipt with death, has borne.
From love, from friendship, country, torn,
To memory's fond regrets the prey?
Vile slave, thy yellow dross I scorn;
Go, mix thee with thy kindred clay.

The celebrated song of "*Miss Bailey*," was admirably hit off in French a few years ago, in all the spirit of the original. In turning over an old Critical Review, we find the following translation of the same song into monkish Latin, by a reverend preacher of England. As a number of our readers are classical scholars, we consider that we are "labouring in our vocation," when we offer them an occasional treat of this kind, although some of our brother editors seem to think that the columns of a newspaper ought to be exclusively appropriated to the reception of dull essays, editorial dogmas, or personal invective.—*Pitts. Gaz.*

'—nec fato, merita nec morte peribat,
Sed misera ante diem.
Seduxit miles Virginem, receptus in hybernis,
Præcipitem quæ laqueo se transtulit avernis;
Impransus ille restitit, sed acrius potabat:
Et conscius facinoris—per vina clamitabat,—
'Miseram Balam! unfortunatam Balam.
'Proditam, traditam, miserimam-que Balam!'
Ardente demum sanguine, dum repsit ad cubile,
'Ah, belle proditorcule, patraſti factum vile!
Nocturnæ candant lampades.—Quid Multa?
Imago dira
Anteora stabat militis, dixitque fumans ira,
'Aspice Balam! infortunatam, &c.
'Abito!—cur me corporis pallore exanimasti?
'Perfidius munusculum mi vir administrasti;
'Pererro ripas Stygias, recusat justa Pontifex,
'Suicidam Quæstor nuncupat, sed tua culpa carnifex.
'Tua culpa carnifex, qui voliaſti Balam
'Proditam, &c.
'Sunt mi bis deni Solidi, quam nitidi, quam pulchri!
'Hos accipe et honores cauponabere sepulchri.'
Tum lemuris non facies, ut antea, iracundior
Argentum videns numerat fit ipsa vox jocundior
'Salve mihi corculum, lusisti satis Balam,
'Vale mihi corculum—Nunc lude si vis aliam.'

Science.

Perpetual Weather Table, by Dr. Herschel.—The following table, constructed by the celebrated Dr. Herschel, upon a philosophical consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions as to the earth, and confirmed by the experience of many years actual observation, may, without doubt, suggest to the observer what kind of weather will probably follow the moon's entrance into any one of her quarters, and that so near the truth, that it will be very seldom found to fail.

If it be a new or full moon, or the moon enters into the first or last quarter, at the hour of 12 at noon—or between the hours of 2 and 4 4 to 6 6 to 8 8 to 10 10 to midnight Midnight to 2 Forenoon. 2 to 4 4 to 6 6 to 8 8 to 10 10 to 12	SUMMER.	WINTER.
	Very rainy.	Snow or Rain.
	Changeable. Fair, if wind N. W.—Rainy if S. or S. W.	Fair and mild. Fair. Fair and Frosty if N. or N. E.— Rain or Snow, if S. or S. W.
	Ditto. Fair.	Ditto. Fair and frosty. Hard frost, unless wind S. or W.
	Cold, with frequent showers. Rain. Wind and Rain. Changeable.	Snow and stormy. Ditto. Stormy. Cold rain if W.— Snow if E. Cold High Wind.
	Frequent showers.	

From the above table it will be seen, that the nearer to midnight either of the moon's periodical changes (i. e. within two hours either before or after it) the more fair the weather is in summer; while the nearer to noon that the change takes place, the reverse may be expected. Fair weather may also follow when either of the periodical changes occur during the afternoon six hours, viz. from four to ten, but this is mostly dependent on the wind. The moon's entrance during all the hours after midnight, except the two first, is unfavourable to fair weather. The like may nearly be observed in winter. Every farmer ought to preserve a copy of this table, and carefully to regulate his pursuits by its indications. Such a line of conduct might materially promote his comforts and his interests, while in no case could it disturb his prospects or destroy his hopes.

Valuable Political Work.—The Essays of "Novanglus," (Hon. John Adams) and "Massachusettsensis," (Jonathan Sew-

ell, esq.) written in 1774 and 1775, have issued from the press of Messrs. Hews and Goss. Several letters of President Adams are added. Every one ignorant of the great principles on which the American revolution was bottomed, and every friend to the independence of his country, ought immediately to peruse this volume, and place it into the hands of his children. [*Boston Centinel.*]

Iron Boat.—There is now building at Glasgow, on a plan of Mr. Creighton's, a vessel of malleable iron, intended as a passage boat for the Great Canal Company. This boat, though composed of iron, will be, it is computed, from four to five tons lighter than one of the same dimensions in wood, as well as much superior in strength.

A patent has been obtained in England for an *Iron coffin*.

Married, July 1, by the Rev. Dr. Miller, of Princeton, New Jersey, Elihu Spencer Sergeant, esq. to Miss Elizabeth F. Norris, daughter of Joseph P. Norris, esq.
Mr. Herman Canfield to Miss Mary Josephine Delamar.

Died, of hydrophobia, aged nineteen, Miss Eliza Frame, of the District of Southwark.

Miss Catherine Burn, aged 23 years, daughter of the late John and Helen Burn.

Mrs. Margaret Grant.

Mr. Henry O'Neil, a highly respectable merchant of this city, in the 38th year of his age.

Mr. Nathan Eyre, of this city, aged 53 years.

Mr. John Yeager, aged 65 years.

Mr. Jacob Peiffer, in the 26th year of his age.

At Baltimore, Levin Winder, esq. late governor of Maryland, and grand master of the grand lodge of Maryland. At his residence, Charleston, (S. C.) aged 57, Dr. James Findley, late president of the Medical Society. He was the son of President Findley.

At Marietta (Ohio,) on the 27th May, in the 86th year of his age, commodore Abraham Whipple, a native of Rhode Island. He was the man who fired the first shot on the water, in defiance of the British flag, which he ventured to do, on the 25th of June, 1775.

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